

THE WEEKLY CLEANER.

VOLUME III.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1859. (1859.)

NUMBER 41

The Weekly Cleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
MORAL, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ROEMER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Tickets may now be secured for the above select Sol-

From Hutchings Magazine.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

BY REV. J. C. HOLBROOK.

III.

THE CHINESE TEMPLE—COST—WORSHIP—
SACRIFICES.

There is a Chinese Temple, or place of
worship, in this city, where religious rites
are celebrated, the only one in the state,
and probably on the western continent.
It is a singular fact that such an institu-
tion should be found anywhere in this
Christian land. * San Francisco has the
distinction of being the only place in the
United States, where, professedly, heathen
idolatry is practiced. The edifice is an
unpretentious one, built of brick, and
was erected by a company, organized for
the purpose, consisting of 9,000 China-
men, with some contributions from the
citizens of San Francisco of other classes.

It is used, in part, for an asylum for
the poor and sick, a storehouse for prop-
erty, and as a place of business for the
officers of the company. The main build-
ing stands back from the street, and is
approached by a narrow and tortuous
passage, on one side of which are doors
leading to rooms used for various pur-
poses, and which ends in a court, on
which the edifice fronts. In the lower
story is a large sitting room, with chairs
ranged at the sides, cushioned and cov-
ered with embroidery. A narrow stair-
case leads to the next story, where is a
large room for religious services, and
where the idol is set up.

The following is a description of the
room, and of the services enacted in
April last, on the occasion of a grand festi-
val:

Near the entrance of the room is a
large table, upon which are three huge
wax candles burning, and three metallic
urns, of a material resembling Britannia
ware in lustre. The central urn has a
dragon on its lid, through whose ugly
mouth a stream of smoke rises from in-
cense burning within. Beyond the in-
cense table is the offering table. On this
are several large plates, one containing a
half-grown hog, either roasted or varnished
to imitate the appearance of that con-
dition. Another plate contains a whole
ram, with legs, hoofs, head, ears, eyes
and horns, cleaned apparently by the aid
of boiling water. On another plate is a
boiled hen. A great variety of indis-
criminate esculents are also arranged on
this table on smaller plates. To the west
of this is a long, narrow table, support-
ing a number of plates heaped high with
cakes, and a sacred lamp which is sup-
posed to be burning for all eternity. †
Here also, are several metallic vessels
containing *jos sticks*, which burn very
slowly without flame. Each stick is
dedicated to some saint or sacred person-
age.

West of this table are a number of
wooden carvings painted with strong and
brilliant colors, black, blue, scarlet, yel-
low and green, and covered with Chinese
writings and drawings in profuse gilding
and colored smalts. The carved works
gradually recede at the centre to the west-
ern wall of the room, against which, at a

distance of four feet from the floor, sits
the idol of Ching-Tai, a famous Chinese
warrior, who lived about 1500 years ago,
and conducted himself so bravely on
earth, that at his death he was elevated
to divine honors. The idol is the size of
a large man, and is in a sitting posture.
The face is of a very strong red color, ex-
ceeding in intensity the most blushing of
bricks. † A magnificent moustache of
very long horsehair adorns his upper lip,
and his eyes sparkle with a glary lustre.
He is clothed in very rich garments, and
his knees are adorned with jewels and
precious stones. The ceiling is partially
hidden by five variously colored boards,
about twelve feet long and two feet wide,
which are hung by the sides, and at such
an angle that all can be seen from the
door. Upon each is inscribed a sacred
character in Chinese writing. The aspect
of the room from the front is imposing.
Several flags hang at its sides and near
the alcove, and although the colors are
more brilliant than harmonious, yet they
produce a strong effect. The furniture
of this chapel cost \$12,000 in China.

Every morning, during the continu-
ance of the festival, a religious ceremony
took place, which might be likened to
high mass in the Roman Catholic service.
Half a dozen Chinamen, apparently
priests dressed in long robes of dark vi-
olet and blue silk, entered the room,
while one of their number chanted some
monotonous words. The priests took
place before the incense-table, kneeled
upon cushions, and bowed successively a
number of times to the idol. After rising,
they moved round the room in procession,
and took places again before incense-
table, where they kneeled towards, and
made motions as if to embrace each other.
They then marched in procession
about the room, kneeled before the hind-
most table, and kneeled and bowed to the
idol and each other, when one of them
poured out a libation before the deity.
Another march and they are again before
the incense-table. One of the priests
then read from an unbound Chinese book
on pink paper, several passages, occa-
sionally bowing. Then there was a chant
by a number of persons, and, after sev-
eral other processions about the room,
chantings, kneeling, bowings, &c., the
worship of Ching-Tai was suspended for
several hours. During the greater por-
tion of the ceremony, which lasted thirty
or forty minutes, there was a chant con-
ducted by one of the priests, or instru-
mental efforts at music in an adjoining
room, on gongs, cymbals, and a shrill
ringing instrument, for which Christian
tongues have no name. The sounds were
endured by the Chinese with a placidity
perfectly unaccountable to "outsiders."

* The term, Christian land, is to be taken
in a select limited sense. As to the tolera-
tion of idolatry in a Christian land, we see
nothing strange in it. [Ed. GL.]

† It has the color and gloss of red sealing-
wax.

‡ The impression on the visitor is quite an
unpleasant one; the singular shape of the ves-
sels, the monstrous figures, the ram roasted,
(the animal being placed on the table whole)
raw and roasted sacrifices, impress a cultivat-
ed visitor very unpleasantly; the glossy seal-
ing-wax, colored *jos*, with his long horsehair
moustache, and his glaring eyes; the odor of
the incense, blended with other animal exhal-
ations, and the horrid noise of the gong-gongs,
which alternately are sounded, all these affect
outsiders very disagreeably.

Proverbs.

Actions measured by time, seldom
prove bitter by repentance.

Be a friend to thyself, and others will
be so too.

Charity is the scope of all God's com-
mands.

Do all you can to be good, and you'll
be so.

Experience is good if not bought too
dear.

Fate leads the willing, but drives the
stubborn.

Good at a distance, is better than evil
at hand.

If pride were an art there would be
many teachers.

Judge not of a ship as she lieth on the
stocks.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep
thee.

Learning will make a man fit company
for himself.

Make not your sauce till you have
caught your fish.

No lock will hold against the power of
gold.

One danger is seldom overcome with-
out another.

Prosperity and vanity are often lodged
together.

Quick and nimble; more like a bear
than a squirrel.

Extraordinary Memory.

Seneca says of himself, that by the
mere efforts of his natural memory, he
was able to repeat 2,000 words upon once
hearing them, each in its order, though
they had no dependence or connection
upon each other. After which, he men-
tioned a friend of his, Portius Latro, who
retained in his memory all the declama-
tions he had ever spoken, and never
found his memory fail him, even in a sin-
gle word. He also mentions Cyneas,
ambassador to the Romans from King
Pyrrhus, who in one day had so well
learned the names of his spectators, that
the next day he saluted the whole senate,
and all the populace assembled, each by
his name. Pliny says that Cyrus knew
every soldier in his army by name; and
L. Scipio, all the people of Rome. Herr
von Nieublin, the celebrated German
scholar, was once a clerk in the bank of
Copenhagen. In that capacity he gave
proof of the miraculous power of his
memory, by restoring, from recollection
alone, the whole contents of a leaf in the
bank ledger, which had been lost by fraud
or accident.

Commercial Value of Insects.

The importance of insects, commercial-
ly speaking, is scarcely ever thought of.
Great Britain does not pay less than
\$1,000,000 for the dried carcasses of the
tiny insect, the Cochineal; and another In-
dian insect which, by puncturing particu-
lar trees, affords *Lac*, is scarcely less
valuable. More than 1,500,000 human
beings derive their sole support from the
culture and manufacture of silk; and the
silkworm alone creates an annual circu-
lating medium of nearly \$200,000,000;
\$500,000 are annually spent in England
alone for foreign honey; at least 10,000
cwt. of wax is imported into that country
every year. Then there are the gall-nuts
of commerce, used for dyeing and mak-
ing ink, &c., the Cantharides or Spanish
fly.

From the Monitor:

Jugglers of India.

The conversation of a friend, recently arrived from India, enables us to notice one or two of the surprising performances of the jugglers of that country, which, though familiar to persons acquainted with Eastern manners, may be new to many of our readers.

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks of Madras. Many hundreds of people of all kinds, ages and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment, assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made, that all might see and hear conveniently. The leader of the jugglers, who were all, of course, natives of Hindostan, requested the commanding officer to place a guard of men around the scene of display—a precaution which was adopted, and which proved a very wise one. The floor of the court, he it observed, was composed of sand, firm and well trodden. On this ground, then, after some preliminary tricks of an inferior kind, one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming about eight or nine years old.—Beside them stood a tall, narrow basket, perhaps three or four feet high, by more than a foot in width, and open at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared on the ground. After a short period spent by the man in conversing with the girl, he seemed to get angry, and began to real loudly, at her for her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to soothe him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on. By degrees he lashed himself up into such apparent fury that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and, being naturally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked, to the white spectators at least, as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally, his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height, and he seized her and put her beneath the basket—or, rather turned down the open mouth of the basket over her person. She was thus shut entirely up, the turned bottom of the basket closing her in above. Having thus disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and he appeared as if about to wreak some further evil on the object of his ire. And after some moments, during which he talked to himself and to the inclosed girl, as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge his sword down into the basket, and drew it out dripping with blood, or at least blood-red drops! The child screamed piteously, from her prison, and in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether. The deed was consummated!

So, at least, thought most of the horror-struck persons who witnessed this action. And well it was for the chief performer in it that he had requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiery—who believed this to be no trick, but a piece of diabolical butchery—from leaping into the arena, and tearing the man to pieces. The Irish soldiers among the number, in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and muttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers, whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings grew pale with uneasiness. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned, perhaps, by the looks of the soldiery, that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody sword for a moment before the eyes of the assemblage and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket tumbled over to one side, and on the spot which it had covered, in place of the expected corpse of the girl whose last

groans had just been heard, there was seen—nothing!—nothing but the flat sand of the court-yard! No vestige of dress or any other thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there! The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and it was, if possible, rendered more intense when, after the lapse of a few seconds, the identical little girl came bounding from the side of the courtyard—from among the spectators' feet it seemed—and clasped the juggler round the knees, with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever. As we have said, the astonishment of the assembly was immeasurable; and it might really well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of a court every point of the circumference of which was crowded with spectators, whose eyes were never off the performers for one instant. As to the notion of a subterranean passage, the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and, besides, that nothing of that kind existed was made plain to all who choose to satisfy themselves on the subject by looking at the scene of performance when they had closed. Every one was sure that the child had been put below the basket, and that she did not get out of it in the natural way. But she did get out, and how? It is impossible to say, though there is no doubt it was accomplished by some skilful manoeuvre.

A somewhat similar feat is occasionally performed with animals. A juggler will place a lean dog below one of these baskets, and presto, pass! when he lifts it up, you will behold a litter of as fine pups as ever whipper-in could desire.—But most people will probably think the tree trick a more wonderful one than any of these.

A juggler, in performing this, chooses either a small spot of earth of the extent of two or three feet square, and in the open air, or he takes a large flower-pot and fills it with mould for the purpose. Either one of the ways will do. Having this small plot of earth before him, and his spectators ranged around at the distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows to the company a mango stone, or the stone found in the centre of the Eastern fruit known by that name, which varies in size from that of an apple upwards. This stone the juggler then plants in the earth at the depth of several inches and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectators behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main stem; on these branches leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves — the whole affair, meanwhile, assuming the regular aspect in every particular of a miniature tree, some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and, finally, the green fruit of the mango meets the astonished eyes of the spectators. "Look, but touch not," is all the time the juggler's word, and he himself preserves the character of a looker-on. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it and hands it to the spectators. This is the winding up of the charm.

The assembled persons handle the fruit, and see nothing in it in the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango elaborated by the slow vegetation of months. Our informant on this point ate a portion of the fruit brought forth by this jugglery, and found it to taste exactly like the raw mango.—The whole process now detailed usually occupies about a quarter of an hour from the planting of the stone to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit, the performer does not part with the tree. This feat, which is perfectly familiar to all who have been in India, is certainly an extraordinary one, and affords the most effectual evidence of the powers of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The feat of sitting in the air without seeming support is one of the few first-rate Indian tricks which have been exhibited in Europe; but even this is now held somewhat cheap, the mode of performing it being pretty clearly understood: The feat is performed in this way: In the centre of a ring of spectators stand the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance, the assistant holds an ample cloak or awning over the juggler, which covers him completely for the time. In a few minutes the covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in air, unsubstantial air, at a height of a foot or so from the ground. He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms, which is extended horizontally in a bent form, and which, as well as the other, has a wide sleeve upon it, a fold of cloak is negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak hanging down to and resting on the ground. This light contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with with terrestrial things; otherwise he is totally left in air, and how he maintains himself there is inexplicable to appearance. But the cloak alluded to seems to lie in careless contact with another cloak, or portion of attire, that rests on the ground farther off. Now, it is believed that, at the point where the cloak touches the elbow, a spring of a very powerful kind passes up the sleeve of the arm, and bends down under his body, placing him probably upon a hoop. The other end of the spring passes off, and finds its support under the second or farthest off cloak.—This spring, in all likelihood, can be folded up in short divisions, so as to be easily concealed while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of her performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he usually does.

This is the received explanation of the fact, but there is still some difficulty in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. This must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame, and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen. These feats are the result of surprising art, address, or contrivance, and for such the natives of India far exceed the whole world.

"The Algerian rabbi, among a population that is not yet totally fashioned according to European manners, are obliged in matters concerning religious administration, to bring their ideas within the reach of their congregations, and to explain their motives of action. To neglect that precaution, would be exposing themselves to be misunderstood. He who would persist in a misplaced haughtiness would soon see himself deserted; people would misunderstand his motives, they would in-
criminate their best actions, of which they would not understand the bearing. He, again, on his side, seeing himself forsaken by those who ought, and who would be their advisers and friends, will see everywhere enemies."—
LRS. ARCH. IRE.

HEBREW INTELLECT.—At the distribution of prizes at the Imperial Lyceum, Calmar, on Aug. 10th, the Hebrew youths at the Institute gained 196 prizes. One of them, Silvais Rises, of Bergheim, has obtained in the superior division the prizes of Excellence of Honor and four other first prizes, L'Unis Austria. Dr. G. Wolf, of Vienna, published a pamphlet, "The Emperor Feriand II. and the Jews," written with great moderation and breathing a spirit of patriotism; it was, notwithstanding, confiscated, as being too liberal. The same fate was shared by the Annual of Mr. Jos. Wertheimer, for 6520. However it is hoped, that government, ashamed of this act, will return the publication to Mr. Wertheimer.

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Washington street, between Montgo-
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S. HARRIS, President.
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For reference I beg to refer to Messrs. G. & Newbauer Segar Store, corner of I and 2d st.

July 8-19

מורה

SACRAMENTO CITY

The undersigned would respectfully assure Israelites in this city, and especially in the one he is fully qualified and competent as a rabbi, and is ready to attend any call, at any time, and where.

As to his ability, he would beg to refer to his friends in this city, as also to those who have already wit their confidence, and particularly to the most prominent in the State, to Mr. M. Heymon of New York.

— Z. N. Newman

Address: Z. Newstadt care of Korn's Bookstore, Sacramento.

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FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1859 (5620)

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited.

E. NEWSBURGER, Pres.
KORNIKER, Sec.

We do not endorse any advertisements in our columns.

The Burial Ground.

The human body, the symbol of the soul, as the Hebrews call it, that is, as the reflection of the divine principle with in us, was among all nations treated with reverence after the departure of its divine tenant, after death. Nature and Religion, the savage as the child of nature, and the sanctified mind tutored by religion, always showed great respect to the dead. The man who unqualifiedly says "what do I care what you do with me, or where you put me when dead," knows not what he says, he is cut off, he has no forboding (Ahnung) of the deeper laws governing our bodies and souls.

From another column of this issue, it will be seen, that the burial ground, purchased some months ago, by the Eureka Society, and the Synagogue Emanuel, has now its titles secured, and that measures are to be taken soon to dedicate it.

We think it was high time to make better provision for the dead, and think the act commendable. The purchase of the ground by a section of the Hebrews of this city is not to be considered as an act of exclusiveness; liberal and eligible terms of participation are offered to individuals and societies. Still, perhaps for the purpose of introducing more order and better regulations for the dead, which religion and civilization command us, and to which we allude in another portion of this issue, and which could only be introduced among those who from education, birth and association, are more likely to act harmoniously, the management is to be in the hands of the German section of the Hebrews. This we may suppose to be one of the reasons of the one sided action. And indeed it would seem that if any remedy is to be applied for the amelioration of our national affairs, it can be effected solely by not acting in promiscuous masses.

Trivial as the wants for the dead are, in comparison to our higher wants for the living—and we want every thing—much we are sure is gained by seeing a small portion of our co-religionists taking the lead in the march of improvement.

We hope in a few months to see the new burial ground, and the service of the dead arranged in a way not second to those of other denominations in this city.

THE EUREKA SOCIETY.—We are glad to learn that this society gains ground considerably in numbers. But though its revenues since a year, have considerably increased, the funds of the society have notwithstanding not accumulated during that time, the average income of a-

bout four hundred dollars a month, is spent as liberally as it is received.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Weller has appointed Thursday, Nov. 24th as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State. The same day has been appointed by the Governors of New York and New Hampshire.

Gratitude for benefits received is a primary duty. To appropriate certain times, or even days for acts of gratitude, is quite in the spirit of our faith; the three festivals, the Passover, Feast of Weeks, and the Feast of Tabernacles were commemorative of benefits received. We therefore hope that our people in this city and in the country, will, by the observance of this day, show that they well know how to appreciate the many favors we enjoy, and the respect and obedience that are due to the laws of the country whose protection we enjoy.

The Pen and the Sword.

Not by my power nor by might but by my Spirit, says the Lord of Hosts.—Zechariah IV, IV.

This was the subject of the first debate before the H. Y. M. L. A. last Sunday evening.

The question was, "Which is mightier, the Pen or the Sword."

The decision, of course, was in favor of the affirmative (of the Pen), and how could it be otherwise? It is to be regretted that in such debates two sides have at all to be taken. In the case before us, the negative side (the side in favor of the Sword) had but very little ground left them, and the decision was not against their side from want of their efforts, but the best lawyers cannot prevent the loss of the worst cause; the negative side had too bad a cause to plead—for there is no man but knows that it is not the Sword but the Pen that rules supremely. "Not by armies nor by might but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The Czar of Russia may rule his millions of subjects with an iron rod—for a time; the Emperor of France may govern his fractious citizens by his iron bands and his iron will—for the hour; and their influence will be felt, by their age: But it is the refugee shepherd of Sinai, the crucified carpenter of Nazareth, the transcendental dreamer of Mecca who, by a thought and a breath, rule the whole civilized world—in time, and and an incalculable influence to eternity—greater is the power of Moses, Jesus and Mohamed, than ever was and ever will be that of Kings, Czars and Emperors; for "Not by power nor by might, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The great interest taken in the subject by an audience of several hundred persons, the importance in the religious bearing of the subject, and the special invitation of the chairman in his chaste address to the audience before the opening speech of the debate, in stating that the object of the Society was information and also instruction to "encourage us to try, in giving a review of the subject, to hint at some points the elucidation of which may not be deemed out of place.

"Not by armies nor by might but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Our readers are aware that when we speak about the Sword, that it does not mean literally the Sword, but any offensive or defensive weapon, any physical, material object of offence or defence, that we use the term synecdochically for arms or physical power.

So when we in this manner speak of the pen. We use that word synecdochically, merely as a symbol (as a sign) of mental or spiritual communication and power; and that the topic in scriptural terms, could be termed "The Word and the Sword," or in common parlance the *Spirit and Body—Spiritual and Physical power*, and who but will allow the truth of scripture and of common experience, that it is the Spirit and not the Body that reigns supremely. It is the mind, the spiritual essence, that acts upon the material object upon bodies. Young friends, by this explicit generalization, by an explanation of the figure of speech used in the sentence of Pen and Sword, we give the reader an easier access to the subject.

The Sword is powerful; who denies it? but no one denies that never was a sword lifted without a pen, that is, without the spirit, without thought, without mind. It is the pen, the will, the mind, that wields the sword. One mind can wield millions of swords, but not a million of swords can bend one pen; that is, one mind will not allow itself to be bent.—The sword itself could neither be produced nor used without the mind, the idea that first produced it.

To say that the sword existed and was in use before the use of the pen was known, is a fallacy. *Mind* ruled before the body—mind rules the body; the pen, the sword.

To say that it is the sword that makes men observe compacts is a fallacy. There exist compacts between husband and wife, between master and servant, between buyer and seller, between citizen and citizen, between rulers and subjects, between the citizens of one country and those of other countries; and what is the tie between the faithful wife, servant citizen, ruler and neighbor—the sword or the pen? It is the pen. The idea of equity, justice and happiness keeps up order—that rules our race. To say that it actually is the sword that secures love and order among men, because it, in disorder, sometimes restores order, is as much as to say that it is the knife of the surgeon that constitutes the health of the human body, because in disorder it cuts off some poisoned, some mortified member.

Is it the sword or the pen—the armies or the mind of a Napoleon, that now gives peace to France? Armies France had during her revolutions, during the reign of Louis Philippe, yet she then had not the power she possesses now—she wanted the pen—the mind. The sword of France (her armies) are powerful, but more powerful is that power that can command her armies, viz: the spirit of Napoleon, that can combine and with an iron mind hold them together and control them. Thus it is the pen that rules the sword. Is it the sword that gives England her position or is it the pen? Is it a handful of soldiers that keeps millions of British subjects in India under submission, or is it the superior genius of Great Britain? The whole of Great Britain, Ireland, and the neighboring islands included, counts about 30,000,000 of inhabitants; her whole army numbers 164,000 men, and is it the sword of any number or portion of these 164,000 that keeps a population of 140,352,300 inhabitants in India alone under subjection, or is it the pen—the mental power? And, to come

back to this country, could the sword Washington have achieved what the sword conviction triumphed over?

The sword is powerful, but it is the spirit that wields the sword that is most powerful. Alexander used the sword, it aided him in, but did not win him his victories; the Maccabees had recourse to the sword, but it was the sword but the spirit that encouraged their own, terrified their enemies, drove the heathen from the land of Israel and were the sword more powerful than the word—than the spirit—William never could by the pen (the spirit) broken the wieldy Austrian sword was pending over and weighed so heavily on Switzerland—though he also used sword. And, surely the word is "Not by power nor by might, but by Spirit, saith the Lord."

For a practical, moral purpose we turn to the debate of Sunday last. It may easily be imagined that it was an easy matter for the affirmative side to gain the applause of a numerous audience. But it required a masterly management on the negative side to elicit applause and yet a portion of the debate well succeeded in taking their hearers surprise, and the last speaker by the possibility of his arguments, so fascinated his hearers, that he allowed them no time to reflect; and though he continued pleaded against himself, he yet spoke under the continual burst of applause several hundreds of hearers; so that though the verdict was in favor of the positive side, he was confident had he appealed to his audience, the decision would have been reversed. The fact is, together not of such importance to determine any more than the mere allusion to, but, as we hinted before, it is for a purpose that we beg the indulgence of our readers to allow us to expatiate.

The gentleman, being the last speaker, wanted to prove by powerful arguments the greater power of the sword over the pen, and he used the following illustrations:

1. We see the evils of the pen in corrupting morals, its calumny, in its coying innocence, in its spread of iniquity—ergo: the sword is stronger than the pen. The speaker, by an emotional division, confounded the evil of the power of the pen, and made the audience forget the greater its evil than its power. And thus, though he could find words enough to depict the evil of the abuse of the pen, actually argued the power of the pen, and the sword was extraordinary.

2. His second illustration was drawn from the Vigilance Committee, (an illustration—immense applause again.) Argument: when corruption was rampant in San Francisco, and the pen could prevail nothing, the men of the citizens of San Francisco, raised the sword and the pen was restored to power. Ergo: the sword is mightier than the pen. This was a fallacy. If the committee achieved anything it was by their arms but by moral weight: an excellent argument in favor of the pen. A portion of the citizens of San Francisco indignant at wrongs perpetrated, rose on their cause, dared to raise the pen (press, public opinion, &c.) against the iron power of evil nestling in their midst against the iron bars of the State Prison—against the bayonets of Gen. Howard and Gov. Johnson, and against the sword

and navy of the U. S.—and they, as a symbol, a visible sign of their will, carry or show a few muskets, and the debattant mistakes the muskets for mind. Surely the Vigilance Committee, what they did achieve, did so by the power of the pen, against, and in spite of thousands of words.

The third and fourth illustrations were of a similar kind. Washington and the U. S. did not gain their independence by the sword. What was America in comparison with England? It was the moral power (the pen) that gave courage to the farmer and planter, and the pen was stronger than the sword.

Another illustration was Scott's mission to San Juan; what does that prove? Two respectable powers differ about some boundaries; the moral power overcomes the one as well as the other, and the General is sent (without the sword,) as a symbol, not exactly of physical force, but of moral power of the U. S. Government, expressed (as every symbol) by a visible sign of power.

5. Lastly, the best argument for the pen on the side of the negative—of the sword—was the Mortara case. Argument: All the pens of Europe were of avail against the sword—the power of the Pope. Ergo: The sword—the Pope! stronger than all the pens of Europe. Immense applause.

A more powerful argument in favor of the opposite party could not have been brought by the negative party as a wind-up. The arms of France, the power of Austria, the influence of the North, combined with all the pens, could not protect a child from the strong-feeble man of Rome. And what gives him such power? It is the pen, one pen, of a young Jewish carpenter, himself pierced by the sword, wrote 1800 years ago by one of his secretaries: "Upon This Rock I will build my Church," [Matthew XVI: 18.] And even this mistaken passage causes the knees of from 80,000,000 to 200,000,000 men to bend before the feigned messenger of that carpenter, the gates of all the armories are closed at the misapplied dictates of that pen. What more powerful arguments can the power of the pen?"

We come to a close. We could have used all these arguments, for in argument it is the force and not the number that convinces. Now, we will tell you the sword is powerful, but it has to bend before the pen. It is not the sword that supremely rules on thrones, but it is the mind—the mind, that rules men. Have you ever heard of a King who could not control the sentence of his lips, for more than three thousand years command 1,100,000 men, speaking hundreds of languages, living in every clime and country, to pay him homage in a certain way at a certain time? You never heard of such a King, such a command of such obedience to the sword. But you can see such a dictate commanded the pen obeyed for thousands of years hundreds of ages and lands. Three thousand years ago, the King of Jeshurun, in the deserts of Arabia, said:—Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and millions of souls to this day every country, enjoy the blessings of obedience to his behest, &c.

And, finally, "do not we see that the sword is more mighty than the pen."

The pen under any form, be it literature, philosophy, "superstition," always when in conflict with, is cut down by the sword. What use was the pen to a Caesar or a Cato, did not they fall by the sword? What avail was philosophy to a Socrates, was not it that made him empty the chalice of hemlock? What did superstition or religion profit the Maid of Orleans, or the carpenter of Nazareth, or the fugitive shepherd of Sinai? Was not the one burned at the stake, the other nailed to the cross, and the third had to make the escape from the sword? Who will now say that the sword is not mightier than the pen? [Immense Applause.]

Excellent, very excellent, the victory is gained, the bible is at fault; for behold all the best and greatest minds are pursued and overcome by the sword. But stop, replies—we mean it might have replied—the other side, did not you stop half way? Cato and Caesar did fall by the sword, and they would have fallen without it, like other men; yet their pen outlived and trampled over the sword. Socrates was removed by the sword; well, the old sage would have, by this time, been as dead as Julius Caesar and Cato any how, and all the sword could do was to remove him a little earlier; but the rust has consumed the sword, while Socrates now triumphs over his enemies. Joan of Arc also fell a victim to the sword; but the pen triumphed over the sword—Joan of Arc, over England and her sword. England deeply blushes for this act of her sword, while Joan of Arc is glorified by the history of her life by hundreds of pens, (Mons. Chaussard, years ago, enumerates 400 authors who had written the life of this chosen heroine. Her memory is preserved by monuments and statues, she triumphs now, and greater will be her glory a hundred years hence. No man in his senses will say her achievements were those of "superstition." And, as to the other two Hebrew martyr heroes, in beholding them is there any man but what must admit, that it is the pen of the shepherd fugitive, the crucified carpenter and the Arab merchant, that rule the civilized world. The sword, being brutal, will always and everywhere oppose the pen, (as it was in olden times so it is now, as in Jerusalem, so in San Francisco;) but the pen triumphs at last. "Not by power nor by might but by my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."—[Zechariah, IV, VI.]

* We regret that we have not the time required to give to a topic like that of the "Sword or the Pen," the proper polish and the proper space.

An Extract Worth Minding.

We extract some portions from the pastoral letters of the Rabbi of Constantine (Algiers) as given in *Les Archives*, of September. Several points recommend themselves to our attention, and would well apply to our state:

"The noisy, ruinous and interminable rejoicings at weddings are partly abolished." The burial service has been established on a basis more conformed to our modern ideas. (See "Burial service and mourning.")

"The disorders formerly usual on holidays are reformed. Divine service in the synagogues is performed with much more dignity. Cases of divorce and bigamy no more take place among us. Vac-

cination, (against which there existed great prejudice) is introduced amongst us."

"Take care, brethren, lest your confused, singular usages, borrowed from the nations among whom we live, with the commandments of God." *

"In everything regulate your conduct by the rules of the holy writ. There you are taught probity, industry, patriotism, obedience to the laws of the State, and respect before your superiors."

It is by drawing from that divine source that you will know in future, as on former occasions, to spurn the excitements (roused) by some of your brethren, against which we thought it our duty to take such vigorous measures. And it is on that account that these (agitators) for two years sow discord and dissension in the communities.

We sincerely pity these men. It seems that in their excitement they have lost every sentiment of religious dignity, and allowed themselves to be led away by persons who are ignorant of our principles.

"It seems that the Algerian rabbis also have to contend against excitements and agitators, who, notwithstanding our principles, belabor the people." [EDITOR GLEANER.]

* A number of our ceremonies are borrowed from the nations among whom we lived. They grew into customs, and hence were made minim (Laws.) This is particularly the case with mourning customs. Our forefathers copied, and we have a strange assemblage on our hands. Our mourning customs are proper for Kamtshatkans and Tartars.

Resolutions on Burial Grounds.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Congregation Emanuel and the Eureka Benevolent Society, at their late general meetings, held, Sunday, the 13th instant.

Resolved—That this congregation shall now elect five of its members, who, in conjunction with four members to be elected by the Eureka Society, shall be called the Board of Supervisors of the Burial Ground; their successors however shall be elected at a regular meeting to be held in the month of January of each year, (beginning with the year of 1861,) and their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of February succeeding.

2. Resolved—This Congregation elects now five members, and the Eureka society but four to this board. At the next election, the Eureka society is to elect five and the congregation but four members, thus each following year in rotation.

3. Resolved—This Board of Supervisors shall superintend all improvements required, it shall establish such rules and regulations of the same, as they deem best, and shall have the entire government of it in their hands.

4. Resolved—That whenever a vacancy occurs, the President of the respective society shall appoint a Supervisor in his place, until a successor is regularly elected and qualified.

5. Resolved—That they shall immediately, when their term commences, organize by electing a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, and shall publish a set of rules and regulations, which shall be considered approved by us.

6. Resolved—That said Board is empowered and requested to solicit subscriptions from the members of the different societies, in order to be enabled to commence at once the necessary improvements, and all persons who thus subscribe shall have credit for such sums, whenever they at any future day shall purchase burial lots.

7. Resolved—This Board shall have power to dispose of certain parts of the ground for burial purposes, to other Jewish societies, and to individuals of our faith, provided, however, that said ground remain subject to the exclusive control of said Board of Supervisors.

It is optional with the subscribers to pay the sum subscribed at once or in two instalments, the second to be paid when required by the committee.

Board of Supervisors.

The following gentlemen were elected at the meeting of the Synagogue Emanuel and the Eureka Society, as the Board of Supervisors of the Burial Ground for the first term:

L. Tichner, President.
Messrs. Jos. Rich, Vice-President.
L. B. Wertheimer, Treasurer.
M. Mayblum, Secretary.
A. Goldsmith,
Benj. Schloss,
Benj. Reinhardt, } Trustees.
S. Uhlfelder,
David Stern,

Literary Exercises.

The members of the H. Y. M. L. Association gave a literary entertainment to their friends on Sunday evening last, which was indeed a brilliant affair. Their Hall, which was tastefully decorated, was crowded to excess, and many gentlemen had to stand up for the want of sitting room; the fair portion of our Hebrew daughters were also well represented, and we had, for the first time in San Francisco, seen so large and so intelligent a gathering on such an occasion. The exercises opened with a debate, subject: "The Pen and the Sword," which, after a very lively discussion on both sides, was decided in favor of the affirmative. A recitation and an essay on the culture of man, concluded the evening's entertainment.

We understand that the Association intend giving literary exercises every two weeks—long may they prosper.

GENERAL INVITATION.

An adjourned meeting of the association for opening a Hebrew school, will be held on Sunday, Nov. 20th, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Rooms of the H. Y. M. L. Asso. (late Apollo Hall), to which all Israelites are respectfully invited.

H. Y. M. L. A. SOIREE.—This Association will give a soiree on Thursday evening next, at Assembly Hall, in aid of the Reading Room fund. Tickets may be procured from the President, at No. 140 Clay street.

Post Office Notice—Washington Monument.

The Postmaster has prepared a box at the Post Office, just under the letter box, for the reception of the voluntary contributions of our citizens to assist in building the Washington National Monument. The amounts thus received will be published from time to time in our city papers.

It is hoped San Francisco will not be behind her sister cities of the East, where considerable sums have already been realized in this way, and that our readers will remember under what obligations we are to Washington for political benefits.

TABLE 1. CALENDAR

Nov. 27; Rosh Hodesh Kislev. Sun.
Dec.
5 Barch Alenu. Mon.
21 Hanukah 1st day. Wed.

DRY GOODS.

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PIECE OR PACKAGE,

BLANKETS—RED WHITE, BLUE AND
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Marcellas, Carpets,
Hearth Rugs, Crumb Cloth,
Linen Goods, of all kinds
Window Curtains, Damasks,
Wool Plaids, Gingham, Velvets,Hosiery, Velvet Ribbons,
Black Oil Cloth, Pilot and Beaver-
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Hats, Shirts, French and English Mus-
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Farmer's Satin, Marshall's Lin-
en thread, Bunting.

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30-3m

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White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
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Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
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Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

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Dec3

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COMFITS, LUMPS,
MOTTOES, LOZENGES,
GUM-DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, FRENCH BOXES,
AND

Every Variety of Confectionery!

A thorough acquaintance with the Business, and
experience of six years, renders him competent to handle
Goods.
Please call at No. 104 Clay street, San Francisco.
Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.
mar19-3m

PETER SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SALT, SMOKED, AND DRIED

FISH,

No. 53 Clay Street, near Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SEINES and GILL NETS Got up to date

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

FOR SALE,

200 bbls Oregon and California Pickled

Salmon, 100 Half bbls do do

Salmon, 100 Kits Soused Salmon,

8,000 Lbs New Smoked Spring Salmon,

200 Packages Pickled Herring,

150 Half bbls and kits Mackerel.

PETER SMITH,
35 Clay street.

J. WIGMORE

Show Case and Desk Manufacturer

123 California street.

SILVER PLATED CASES, MADE TO ORDER. San Francisco.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.
D. J. OLIVER.

Have now landing and in Store, and for sale at **LOWEST RATES,**

10,000 kegs White Lead,
10,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
10,000 " Varnish (English and American),
100 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),
1000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
1700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities),
Together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers:

We have also at all times on hand

CAMPENE,
SPERM OIL,
POLAR OIL,
TANNERS' OIL,
LARD OIL,
And SOLAR OIL.

Lots to Suit, at
36 and 38 Washington St.
and
37 and 39 OREGON street.
Oct 15-3m2dp.

FURNITURE

AND
Bedding.
JONAS G. CLARK & CO.
Importer

AND
Manufacturers of
FURNITURE, BEDDING

Mirrors
128 Washington st.
SAN FRANCISCO.

We have now in store the largest stock of Furniture ever offered on the Pacific Coast, which we will sell at prices that it costs others to import.

JONAS G. CLARK & Co.
23 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and Fourth between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street between Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS.
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.
105 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.

General Agency and Employment Office,
under the supervision of the
Young Men's Christian Association,
San Francisco.
105 St. 3d door North of Clay.

MAN'S BOOK AUCTION.

Montgomery Block.

GRAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING THE
largest and best assortment of Books in every
department of Literature.
Sales commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock P.M. Private
during the day.
Great inducements offered to Libraries and to the
trade.

A. ROMAN.
RASCHE AND SONS,
Dealers in Pianos, Sheet Music, Strings
Instruments, &c.,
Washington street, San Francisco. Je10-1f

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY, | JOS. YERKES. | GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS.
SATURDAYS.

H. M. NEWHALL. H. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL, GREGORY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fireproof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-

LERIES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of **R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.** Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the

law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3

DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER

PREMIUM STENCIL PLATES.

Cut to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior style to any other concern in the city or State.

Stencil Brushes, Ink and Marking Pots for sale.

J. F. HALL,
ap29 1f S. E. cor. Front and Sacramento streets.

WHAT DO YOU THINK!

I WILL ENGRAVE YOUR NAME ON A STAMP,

and give you Indelible Ink for \$1 25. Stamps for marking Linen. T. C. BOYD, Wood Engraver.

ap29 1f 149 Clay street, near Montgomery.

PIONEER WATER-CURE

ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET

STREETS.

Only \$1 per Bath!

AND LESS.

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three hours or more after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

A department for ladies, which is attended by a competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, quickly by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen.

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! m12tf

COAL.

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PUR-

chasers, Anthracite, Scotch, Splint, West Hartley, Liverpool, English Cannel, Bellingham Bay, Vancouver, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at

A. HILLER'S COAL YARD,

Corner Battery and Pine streets,
Successor to James Findla.

ly15-1f

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS

friends, patrons and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Coal Yard, Stock and Fixtures to Mr. A. Hiller, and in retiring begs to return them his grateful acknowledgements for the liberality and confidence extended to him for a period of years, and takes pleasure in commending Mr. Hiller to their favorable consideration, as a gentleman worthy of their patronage and confidence.

JAMES FINDLA.

The subscriber avails himself of this occasion to inform his friends, the former patrons of Mr. Findla, and the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. James Findla his Stock and Fixtures in the Coal Yard corner of Battery and Pine streets, where he will continue the Coal business and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon Mr. Findla.

A. HILLER.

JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER,

MANUFACTURE JEWELRY

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, & DIAMONDS

Diamond and Specimen Work,
Made to Order.

CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES REPAIRED

AND WARRANTED.

189 CLAY STREET,
Third door below Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of

every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the

best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND

WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMOND,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing

articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb:8-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS.

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh3tf

SPERRY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

CLOCKS,

169 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Lyceum Building.

General Agents also for the **Quaker City Sewing**

Machines, a new and excellent machine for all kinds of sewing, at a very low price. Agents wanted in California and Oregon. m26-1f

S. FREDERICK & BROTHER,

Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY GOLD PENS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,

TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

No. 171 1/2 Washington street, up stairs, San Francisco

AND—

170 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Have lately opened a complete assortment of the above, and offer to sell the same at 10 per cent. above New York prices. The trade are invited to call and give us a trial. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

JOSEPH BROTHERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,

&c., &c.,

149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. KOHLER



SAN FRANCISCO

No. 178 Washington Street.

FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Just received—such as

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

Also—

Tamborines, Banjos, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionets,

Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin,

Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces,

Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all

Kind of Musical Instruments and Merchandise

SSS ROMAN STRINGS, 4 lengths and

4 Thread.

Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade,

as they are direct importations from the manufacto-

ries of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A.

KOHLER. He will sell them Thirty per cent. cheaper

than any other House in California; therefore, it would

be for the interest of all to call and examine before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Popular sheet music by every steamer. Toy

and Fancy Goods by the case.

A. KOHLER,

178 Washington Street.

2nd STORY EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

ap16

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

97 FRONT STREET, San Francisco—Agents for Jones

& Hudson's

Chewing Tobacco; Va. Offering to California,

El Sacramento; May Flower

Our Jewel.

E. J. Hudson's Smoking

Rose of Sha on, Sweet Scented

Oronoco, and Prichard's Corn Cob.

J. Chievers's Wellington,

Britton's Virginia Dew Drop Whisky, in barrels and half

barrels.

Will receive orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., for Messrs

Thomas & Fuller, New York.

REMOVAL.

PULU! PULU! PULU!

The extensive Pulu and Bedding Ware-

HOUSE has been removed to

No. 104 Battery street

Between Washington and Clay streets, opposite Badger

& Lindenberger.

aut2 1m J SCHREIBER

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended

to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality

sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW

Dock and Iodide of Potase is prepared from the finest

Old Jamaica Sarsaparilla and En. Iish Iodide of Potase,

admirable as a Restorative and Purifier of the Blood,

cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter

removes boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rhy-

matism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford sho,

use it, as it tends o give strength and prolong life. B;

by Druggists generally at \$1 00 per Bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

le Druggists,

143 and 145 Clay street

San Francis

sept163moe

Minister



The Family.

Poetry.

Love All.

Love all! There is no living thing
Which God has not created;
Love all! There is no living thing
Which God has ever hated.
His love sustains the meanest life—
Whate'er doth live or perish—
And man may not disdain to love
What God has loved to cherish.

Love all! For hate begetteth hate,
And love through love increaseth,
Love all! For hate will faint and fail,
While love, like God, ne'er ceaseth.
Love is the law, the life supreme,
The goal where all are tending
The hate shall die, the strife shall cease,
But Love is never ending.

C. D. STUART.

"I Will Repay."

Moses, while on Mount Sinai was instructed by the Lord in the mysteries of his providence. Having complained of the impunity of vice and its success in this world, and the frequent sufferings of the innocent, the Lord took him to a rock which projected from the mountain, and where he could overlook the vast plain of the desert, stretching at his feet.

On one of its oases he beheld a young Arab asleep. He awoke, and, leaving behind him a bag of pearls, he sprang into his saddle, and rapidly disappeared from the horizon. Another Arab came to the oasis; he discovered the pearls, took them, and vanished in an opposite direction.

Now an aged wanderer, leaning on his staff, bent his weary steps toward the shady spot: he laid himself down, and fell asleep. But scarcely had he closed his eyes, when he was rudely roused from his slumber; the young Arab had returned, and demanded his pearls. The hoary man replied he had not taken them. The other grew enraged, and accused him of theft. He swore that he had not seen his treasure; but the other seized him, a scuffle ensued; the young Arab drew his sword, and plunged it into the breast of the aged man, who fell lifeless on the earth.

"O Lord, is this justice?" exclaimed Moses, with terror. "Be silent! Behold, this man, whose blood is now mingling with the waters of the desert, many years ago, secretly, on the same spot, murdered the father of the youth who has now slain him. His crime remained concealed from men but vengeance is mine; I will repay!"

OUR RELIGIOUS SCHOOL.—The late numerous influx of children into our school, renders it necessary for us to re-organize the same and to provide a spacious locality. But we can undertake no change till we see the result of the present efforts to raise a large school.

Woman in Adversity.

Women should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers, and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and, without knowing why, read the present and future, read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and steers the ship through the storm! Man often flies from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin. Woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home thus. Woman never evaded temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than live to see his property gazetted, may blow out his brains, and leave his wife and children to want, protectorless. Loving woman would have counselled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune. Woman should be consulted and confided in. It is the beauty and glory of her nature that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he desponds, and triumphs where he fails.—*Home Journal.*

Changes of Fashion.

In our day, the fashion of different dresses turns a pretty short corner sometimes; but it does not play quite as fantastic freaks, I think, as it did some hundred years ago. It is said that when one of the kings of England appeared publicly without buckles to his shoes, a whole manufacturing district complained that the means of their living would be taken away; and again, when the king appeared without a wig, the manufacturers of the article petitioned him not to ruin the trade. Charles VII. of France, was of low stature, and had very short legs; he wore such a dress as was best calculated for concealing the defects of his person. So the fashion of long garments was revived during his reign. During the reign of Louis XI. the next king of France, a total revolution occurred in the article of dress. The ladies, who had been accustomed to wear gowns of immense length, so that their trains and immoderately long sleeves swept the ground, now cut them off and substituted other things quite as ridiculous. On their heads they wore enormous caps, surmounted with folds of silk or other light materials in the form of a turban, almost a yard in height. In the reign of Charles VI. the head-dresses of women were so broad, being two yards in breadth, that it was found necessary to make the doors wider in order to admit them; whereas, now they were obliged to make them higher. During this period, men wore short jackets, not reaching to the waist, and small cloths to which they were fastened by laces. They also wore false shoulders, to make the chest appear large and full, and their hair was worn long.

Exhalations from the Skin.

The amount of fluid exhaled from the skin and lungs in twenty-four hours, probably averages about three or four pounds. The largest quantity ever noticed, except under ordinary circumstances, was 5 lbs.; and the smallest 1½ lbs. It contains a small quantity of solid animal matter, besides that of other secretions of the skin, which are mingled with it; and there is good reason to think that this excretion is of much importance, in carrying off certain substances which would be injurious if allowed to remain in the blood.—*Carpenter's Animal Physiology.*

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Alexander & Brother, Merchant Tailors, on Clay St. have won the good opinion of our newly organized military company, the Light Guard. The uniform of the company was made by the above firm, to the entire satisfaction of the gallant soldiers. This shows that some things can be done here as well as elsewhere.

Favors.—Our thanks to Mr. Jacob Mayer, of Portland, Oregon, for favors rendered to us. Our thanks to a beloved pupil in the country, for kind efforts on behalf of the "Gleaner."

A most valuable discovery of diamonds has recently been made at the foot of the Ural Mountains, Russia. One specimen brought the lucky owner £60,000. There is every reason to believe that a mine of inexhaustible wealth has been discovered.

Collections.

The Holidays and Steamer days have prevented us from properly attending to the collection of our advertising bills, and also our monthly subscriptions. Our collector is now collecting for Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36, though No. 40 is now in press.

The collections, during the past six months, have been as follows:

June 16, for Nos 13-17
July 12, for Nos 17-21
August 10, for Nos 21-25
Sept 6, for Nos 25-29
Oct 17, for Nos 29-33
Nov 8, for Nos 33-37

On account of the rain, the last collection had to be postponed until Monday next, the 14th inst., though by that time No 40 will have appeared, and another month will be partly due.

N. J. SCHLOSS.....S. LINDNER

SCHLOSS & LINDNER,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

S. E. cor. California and Sansome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office in New York, 92 Church St.

WANTED.

A situation as clerk by a married man, who is willing to make himself generally useful in either a clothing or dry goods house. For particulars address F. L. at this office. 1w a

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person who can give information of the whereabouts of David Moore, a native of Chodzezen, (Province of Poser,) will oblige by sending such to the office of the "Gleaner," San Francisco.

FENN'S

Wedding and Visiting Card

ESTABLISHMENT,

35 Montgomery street.

THE ONLY Fashionable place where you can get your Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the most proper and fashionable style at the shortest notice. All the necessary articles for Wedding parties can be found at this establishment at all times, and at cheaper rates than at any other place. The new style of Wedding and Invitation Cards lately introduced, are engraved at this establishment.

N. B.—Brown and other tinted Cards can be found at

FENN'S

Fashionable Card Engraving
Establishment.

MARRIAGE,	NEATLY
ADDRESS,	ENGRAVED
PARTY &	AND
BUSINESS CARDS,	PRINTED.

כשר KOSHER MEAT. כשר
A. Newman, & L. Fleishman.

RASSETTE MARKET.

Corner of Sutter, Market, and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL kinds of Meats—Fresh, Home-Cured, Smoked, and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.; also, VEGETABLES in their season.
N. B.—Orders to any part of the City freely attended to with promptness.

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near to Washington

Jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NO. 188 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery streets

19.3m San Francisco

A CARD.

To ladies and gentlemen who want the attendance of a Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, may apply to Dr. M. Sichel.
Dr. Sichel has practised in New York for the last years in every branch of Scientific Dentistry; he recommends himself—aside from preservation secured by the eligibility of charges, as will be seen from the following terms:

The best Artificial Teeth, in gold blade, from \$4 to \$10
Teeth set on healthy roots, \$4 to \$6
Teeth filled with pure gold, \$3
Teeth extracted, \$1.

All operations and mechanical work warranted.
Office, 144 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets (over Norcross' store).

TO CAPITALISTS AND OWNERS OF

ESTATE WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

PHOENIX WORK



Proprietors of the PHOENIX IRON WORK, San Francisco, desire to call your particular attention to the fact that they are extensively and successfully engaged in manufacturing Fire-Proof Doors and Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, etc. etc., at reduced prices.

Our practical knowledge of the business has rendered complete by ten years experience in San Francisco. Our best reference is to our work, which can be seen in nearly every city and town in this state and Oregon. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. A large assortment of second-hand doors and vaults constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates. 172 Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

MRS. MISH,

Millinery Establishment

MRS. MISH BEGS LEAVE most respectfully to inform her customers and the public generally, that she has opened a New Store at No. 185 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where can be found at all times a full assortment of BONNETS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., and every article in the line. The very latest and newest styles received by steamer. Country Dealers will find it an object to visit this establishment. MRS. MISH, 185 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny. 012.3m

Gleaner Job Office

133 Clay Street, below Montgomery.
The Proprietor of the "Weekly Gleaner" respectfully informs his subscribers and the public that an extensive Job Printing Office, supplied with all the modern improvements in type and machinery, is now attached to this Journal.

Our country friends will please notice that orders sent to us in this department will be faithfully and correctly executed at the lowest city rates, and the finished work promptly transmitted free from Express Charges.

HEBREW, GREEK & MUSIC

Are included in the Book Fonts of this establishment, placing it in advance of all offices in the State. Comprised in its work may be enumerated

Posting Bills all Sizes
BY-LAWS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, BRIEFS, FORMS (General)

SHOW CARDS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, BRIEFS, FORMS (General)

GENERAL BOOK WORK.

In this branch of our business a liberal discount will be placed at the convenience of our patrons.